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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/716,117	11/18/2003	Yasushi Iida	645-165	6100

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NEW YORK, NY 10036

EXAMINER

ECHELMEYER, ALIX ELIZABETH

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1745

DATE MAILED: 08/03/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/716,117

Applicant(s)

INDA, YASUSHI

Examiner

Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer

Art Unit

1745

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 June 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 18-20 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3-01-04, 7-3-06
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Group 1 claims 1-17 in the reply filed on June 19, 2006 is acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1-5, 7, 9, 11, 12, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ota et al. (US Patent Number 6.365.300).

Regarding claim 1, Ota et al. teach a lithium secondary battery having an inorganic solid electrolyte layer, a positive electrode, and a negative electrode (abstract; Figure 1; column 3 lines 24-28).

As for claim 2, the electrolyte layer has a thickness of 2 - 22 μm (column 6 lines 65-67).

Claims 3, 14, and 15 are being viewed as containing product by process limitations. "[E]ven though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-

process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process.” In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985), MPEP 2113. In this case, the claimed product is anticipated by Ota et al. regardless of how it was made.

Regarding claim 4, Ota et al. teach that the ionic conductivity of the electrolyte layer is greater than 10^{-5} S/cm at 25°C (column 5 lines 18-19).

Regarding claim 5, Ota et al. teach that the entire electrolyte layer is comprised of an inorganic solid electrolyte (column 3 lines 32-41). Since the electrolyte layer of Ota et al. is comprised entirely of the inorganic substance, it is 100 weight % of the inorganic substance.

As for claim 7, Ota et al. teach that the inorganic substance in the solid electrolyte is amorphous, as a glass (column 11 lines 16-17).

As for claims 9, 11, 12, 16 and 17, Ota et al. teach that particles of an inorganic lithium-ion conducting substance with diameters of 0.1 to 0.5 μ m are used in the electrolyte. Further, the particles are formed from the mixed molten body.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 1745

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining

obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 6, 8, 10 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Ota et al. as applied to claims 1 and 9 above in view of Fu (US

Patent Number 5,702,995).

The teachings of Ota et al. as discussed above are incorporated herein.

Ota et al. fail to teach the use of a lithium ion conductive crystal or glass-ceramic in the solid electrolyte layer of the lithium secondary battery.

Fu teaches the use of glass-ceramics having a main crystal phase and also having high lithium-ion conductivity (abstract). Fu teaches that the use of these glass-ceramics in solid electrolytes is advantageous because it produces electrolytes that have high conductivity, are easier to handle, and are easier to form into compact designs such as a thin film than previous solid electrolytes (column 1 lines 57-59).

It would be desirable to use the glass-ceramics of Fu in the solid electrolyte of the battery of Ota et al. in order to make an electrolyte that is easier to handle, easier to form, and high in conductivity.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the glass-ceramic of Fu with the solid electrolyte of the battery of Ota et al. in order to make an electrolyte that is easier to handle, easier to form, and high in conductivity.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer whose telephone number is 571-272-1101. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri 7-4:30.

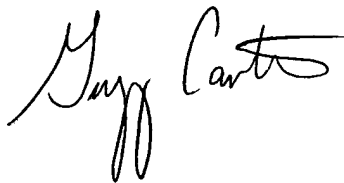
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick J. Ryan can be reached on 571-272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

GREGG CANTELMO
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Alix Elizabeth Echelmeyer
Examiner
Art Unit 1745

aee

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Gregg Cantelmo", written over the printed name and title.